



CULTURAL . SOCIAL . EDUCATION

issue committee **REPORT**

INDIANAPOLIS-MARION COUNTY
Comprehensive Plan Update



CUTURAL . SOCIAL . EDUCATION

issue committee report

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This effort could not have been undertaken without the labor of the citizen-volunteers who donated many hours of their time towards the report's completion.

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The Committee would like to express thanks to the following agency for providing meeting facilities and refreshments to the Cultural, Social and Education Issue Committee.

The Children's Museum of Indianapolis

Dear Members of the Indianapolis Insight Steering Committee:

The purpose of this committee was to address Cultural, Social, and Education issues as they effect the quality of life in Indianapolis. This is the first time that the Comprehensive Plan planning process has addressed quality of life issues. Committee members met and planned with great enthusiasm, but throughout the whole process, we struggled with how some of the issues related to the Comprehensive Plan, and could the Department of Metropolitan Development influence or implement the recommendations. We addressed this conundrum by attaching an addendum of citizens-voiced concerns/issues at the end of respective sub-committee tables.

This committee divided into the following four subcommittees Cultural, Social, Education and Public Safety and Health and made goals, recommendations and standards accordingly. Among the issues that the committee deliberated are the following quality of life, cultural and artistic diversity, inclusive community services, quality education, life-long learning, public safety impacts on planning, access to health care, eliminating sign pollution and promotional lighting pollution.

Some of the notable recommendations of this committee are:

- Develop Indianapolis as the cultural center of the region and a tourism destination.
- Designate Arts Districts throughout neighborhoods with a concentration of arts and cultural activities when developing the land use maps for Marion County.
- Improve the quality of life for all citizens in Indianapolis. The committee has recommended that the City of Indianapolis take a leadership role in monitoring and reporting on a broad array of quality of life indicators.
- Encourage life-long educational opportunities for all citizens. The success of the city depends on having a qualified work force to compete globally. The committee has made recommendations to limit the barriers to accessing an education.

- Provide incentives for quality educators by designating housing available for educators.
- Increase the role of public safety in the planning process. The committee set a standard to consider public safety in the planning process. Public safety personnel need to be involved in the planning of rapidly developing areas of the city.
- Locate health facilities in an equitable manner throughout the city. The barriers to good health care are the lack of facilities, high cost and inaccessible transportation.

Although committee members understand that the Plan is just a guide for development and that, there will be some changes. They also felt that the City has a responsibility to inform citizens in a timely manner of changes to or deviations from the Comprehensive Plan. The committee members expressed it this way: excessive deviations and/or exceptions to the recommended land use provided in the Comprehensive Plan undermine the integrity of the Plan. A citizen driven Plan that is subject to constant revision undermines citizen input.

It is the hope of our committee that our recommendations be included in the Comprehensive Plan and at some point that the Land Use map will include specific locations for arts and cultural facilities, educational facilities and health and safety facilities. These issues need to be addressed neighborhood by neighborhood as integral to a positive quality of life for Indianapolis.

Respectfully,

Francine Kelly
Chairperson,

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background
INFORMATION

Introduction

Updating the Indianapolis/Marion County Comprehensive Plan is a complex and challenging undertaking, offering an opportunity for the City and its citizens to develop a realistic vision for the future.

Cultural, Social and Education committee is one of eight Issue Committees formed to provide a forum for detailed public discussion of various topics. Each committee was made up of 30 to 40 experts, city staff persons and citizens to discuss their issues and develop goals, recommendations, and standards in their particular topical area. The committee meetings were open to anyone who wanted to attend.

The public input process of the Comprehensive Plan Update began with four Town Hall meetings. These meetings were held in various locations around the city and on various weeknights in late September and early October 2000. Through the course of the Town Hall meetings, several recurring themes became evident. These themes required in-depth study. However, the format of the Town Hall meetings did not permit this, so eight Issue Committees were formed to provide the required additional analysis.

The eight committees formed were:

- Cultural, Social and Education
- Economic Development
- Environment, Parks and Open Space
- Land Use Standards and Procedures
- Neighborhoods and Housing
- Redevelopment
- Regionalism
- Transportation and Infrastructure

Each of the eight Issue Committees met eight to nine times from late January to July 2001. The invitation to join an Issue Committee was made at the Town Hall meetings and through a newsletter sent to over 1200 persons and organizations including every registered neighborhood association in the city. Over 300 persons volunteered to serve on a committee. Committee members were polled as to their most convenient meeting times and the meetings were scheduled accordingly.

Following is a description of this committee's task and then the issues, goals, recommendations, and standards that it developed.

Committee Description

One of the ways of measuring the success of a community is by the quality of life its citizens enjoy. In this Issue Committee, we were concerned with social, cultural and educational issues and how they affect the well being of Indianapolis today and in the future. As Hoosiers, we have a proud heritage of being a friendly, big city with a small town feel. As Indianapolis continues to grow, we wanted to ensure that we maintain and increase the quality of life for all citizens through careful planning for our future.

The purpose of this committee is to study the aspects of our society that enhance our community and make it a better place to live. It will be the challenge of this committee to rethink the ways we deliver services and assess our future needs in light of our changing demographics. This committee has set goals, recommendations, and standards to determine action steps concerning our values, civility, community assets, and services and how they affect our lives and the physical form of our city.

A number of issues were raised about these topics in the course of the Town Hall meetings. These issues included:

Community

- Adequate recreational opportunities
- Additional funding for Arts
- Distribution of cultural facilities
- Public facilities for youth
- Hoosier hospitality
- Linking social services
- Strengthening families

Population

- Ethnic diversity
- Aging population
- Youth

Public Safety

- Fire and Police protection
- Crime
- Signage
- Light pollution

Healthcare

- Satellite locations for health care
- Affordable healthcare

Education

- Equitable education system
- Good neighborhood schools
- Workforce development

Among the resources available to this committee were the following city initiatives:

- Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan
- Greenways Master Plan
- Various Neighborhood and Corridor Studies
- Facilities and Services Needs Assessment
- Indianapolis Development Assets (IDA)

solution
FINDING

Cultural Subcommittee

issue

CULTURAL CENTER OF THE REGION

Description

Cultural related travel is one of the fastest growing segments of the tourism industry, and a reinforcement/motivator for all other travel. Currently there is not a cultural image of Indianapolis. There is a well-formed sports image and there is widespread awareness of specific Indianapolis cultural destinations – most notably the Zoo and the Children’s Museum.

| Goal one Develop Indianapolis as the cultural center of the region. | | |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible Parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| a) Encourage other municipalities, counties, and communities in the State to help develop, sustain and enhance the cultural facilities located in Indianapolis that serve the State as a whole. | Cultural Development Commission | |
| b) Encourage major institutions to develop plans for the future and provide the public with greater awareness of their resources. | Cultural Development Commission, Major Institutions | Provide free public access opportunities. |
| c) Consider the design and visual impact on the values and vision of the community of every major public works project. | City of Indianapolis DMD, Dept. Capital Assets Management (DCAM), Public Art Committee | Encourage public input. |

| <p><i>Standard</i></p> <p><i>When developing the recommended land use maps for Marion County:</i></p> | <p><i>Justification</i></p> |
|---|---|
| <p><i>i.</i> areas with a concentration of the arts should be identified as Arts Districts.</p> | <p>Creating arts districts improves the economic base of Indianapolis, by generating tourism and enhancing the community.</p> |

issue

NEW VENUES FOR ARTS AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Description

Traditionally, redevelopment and neighborhood plans have not incorporated the arts and cultural programs. Residents of Indianapolis need to be involved in cultural events and programs that are community-based activities and celebrations. Many segments of our community have never patronized the well-known arts programs and events.

| goal two Develop new venues for arts and cultural activities throughout the city. | | |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| <i>a)</i> Incorporate the use of arts and cultural resources and facilities into neighborhood stabilization projects. | DMD, Deputy Mayor for Neighborhoods, Arts Council, Economic Development, Community Development Corporations (CDCs) | |
| <i>b)</i> Use public spaces for arts and cultural activities and events. | Dept. Parks Recreation (DPR), DMD, Arts Council | |
| <i>c)</i> Preserve the character of our community, especially where our historic and cultural resources are located. | DMD, Neighborhood Groups, City-County Council | Subarea plans and historic districts are examples of tools that can preserve character. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>d) Identify structures, sites and public views, in addition to those already recognized, that should be considered for protection measures.</p> | <p>DMD/Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission (IHPC), Neighborhood Associations, Homeowners Association, (HOA), CDCs</p> | <p>Survey neighborhoods</p> |
| <p>e) Foster public life throughout the city by incorporating a variety of open spaces and community gardens into the neighborhoods. These areas can function as "public living rooms" for informal gathering and recreation.</p> | <p>Developers, HOA, Neighborhood Assoc.</p> | <p>City owned vacant lots within neighborhoods may be available for use.</p> |

issue

VALUE AND SUPPORT THE FULL ARRAY OF ARTS

Description

There is a need for additional funding to promote the arts. Several organizations in Indianapolis promote the arts and cultural events. Collaboration between organizations needs to occur to impact and strengthen diverse artistic expression throughout the community.

goal three

Value and support the full array of arts, artists, and arts organizations for their ability to entertain, inspire, challenge, and add dimension and enjoyment to the lives of Indianapolis citizens.

| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|---|---|--|
| a) Promote partnerships between the City and other public and private entities in the region. Simplify and coordinate funding processes and promote the development of strong arts and heritage organizations that provide cultural programming. | City of Indianapolis, Arts Council International Center, Nationalities Council, Indiana Arts Commission, and Regional Partnerships. | Create a clearing house for information, web-base planning calendars |
| b) Encourage involvement of people with disabilities and the elderly by reducing barriers to cultural activities. | VSA Arts of Indiana, Mayor's assistant on Disabilities, Governor's Planning Council for People with Disabilities. | |

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|---|---|--|
| <p>c) Facilitate volunteer public arts projects, such as community murals, by identifying locations where art is desirable, can be accommodated safely, and will be enjoyed by many people.</p> | <p>Dept. Public Works (DPW), DCAM, DMD, Arts Council, Greater Indpls. Progress Committee (GIPC)</p> | |
| <p>d) Encourage performances and events in non-traditional settings, such as neighborhood parks, community centers, schools, public housing and public areas in private developments, to reach new audiences and increase access for people who otherwise would be unable to attend.</p> | <p>Arts Center, Neighborhood Associations, Young Audiences, DPR, Arts Council.</p> | <p>Funding is needed for these performances.</p> |

issue

CULTURAL RESOURCES TO PROMOTE AND ATTRACT EMPLOYMENT

Description

Providing an excellent quality of life for citizens will allow the city to attract visitors and businesses.

| goal four Develop cultural resources to promote and attract employment, business, small business development, trade, and tourism to Indianapolis. | | |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| <i>a)</i> Promote partnership between the business community and arts and cultural organizations. Make cultural experiences accessible to the widest possible public. | Business community | For example, free admission days |
| <i>b)</i> Encourage informal opportunities for learning and enjoyment through creative ways of presenting cultural resources to the public. | City of Indianapolis, Utilities, Indpls. Art Center, Libraries | Poetry and graphic art on transit, presentations at public events, the treatment of information on public flyers and billing statements, and library resources and programming. |

issue

LIFE-LONG LEARNING

Description

Indianapolis is becoming a more diverse community. Neighborhoods are a valuable resource for developing arts and culture. Studies have shown that children that participate in the art perform better in their other subjects.

| goal five Encourage life-long learning where individuals of all ages continually enrich their lives through culture and the arts. | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| a) Involve youth in the design and implementation of public art projects. | Indianapolis Art Center, Schools, Universities, Neighborhood Associations | |
| b) Support cultural programs, especially for at-risk youth in and outside the school setting. Involve artists and scholars in partnership with cultural organizations and institutions. | Multi-Service Centers, Schools, Universities | |
| c) Create opportunities for students to be exposed to many cultures in a variety of venues throughout the city so that their education may be well rounded. | Schools, Major Institutions | |
| d) Encourage public and private institutions to integrate arts and cultural activities into the experiences of city life. | Major Private and Public Institutions | |
| e) Work in partnership with artists, arts organizations, ethnic, cultural, musical, community associations, and educational institutions to foster opportunities for life-long cultural exploration for all citizens. | Multi-Service Center's, Neighborhood Assoc., HOA | |

| | | |
|---|----------------|--|
| <p>¶ Encourage schools to make their facilities available to neighborhoods for cultural programs, community services, meetings, and gatherings.</p> | <p>Schools</p> | <p>There is a need for funds to defray the cost.</p> |
|---|----------------|--|

issue

CELEBRATE THE TRADITION AND DIVERSITY OF ALL CITIZENS

Description

Rich varieties of distinctive populations have been coming to Indianapolis for generations, to stake out their lives and share their traditions. There is more cultural diversity in Indianapolis than meets the eye; however, its identity is not clearly defined.

goal six

Maintain and celebrate the tradition and diversity of all citizens, and provide residents and visitors with a vibrant and inclusive community.

| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--|--|-----------------|
| a) Celebrate and protect the city's cultural legacy, identify and protect landmarks and historic districts that define Indianapolis' identity and represent its history, and strive to reduce barriers to preservation. As appropriate, offer incentives for rehabilitating and adapting historic buildings for new uses. | DMD | |
| b) Promote partnerships among cultural heritage agencies, City government, and community organizations to develop a program and marketing strategy to celebrate Indianapolis's cultural diversity. | City of Indianapolis, Indiana Black Expo, Madame Walker, Athenaeum, Hispanic Center...etc. | |
| c) Encourage and support communities in celebrating, preserving, and transmitting their traditions through cultural activities, the arts, education, and public events. | City of Indianapolis Channel 16 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>d) Capitalize on opportunities for promoting community identity through the design of street space. Preserving, or encouraging among other things: Street furnishings that reflect the ethnic heritage or architectural character of the surrounding neighborhood; Artworks and markers commemorating important events or individuals; Details that can reinforce community identity and authenticity such as light standards, street name markers, original granite curbing and cobblestone paving or types of street trees; pace for landscaping projects.</p> | <p>City of Indianapolis, DMD, DPR</p> | <p>Assist Neighborhoods in writing and applying for grants.</p> |
| <p>e) Capitalize on the potential that public projects have for serving as symbols of the city, and for expressing the identity and special character of the area where they are located by encouraging public art and excellent urban design and architecture that: Respond to local climate conditions, respect the surrounding context, use local building and landscaping materials, emphasize conservation, and draw on the region's cultural heritage; Communicate the purpose of the project and the identity, history and uniqueness of different places within the city; Enhance accessibility; and Integrate art into the design of the project.</p> | <p>City of Indianapolis, Libraries, Universities, Schools, Hospitals, etc</p> | |

Social Subcommittee

issue

ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Description

A sense of community is an important asset of life in Marion County. Residents in Marion County need to be aware of, and feel connected to, social services and community assets such as museums, art centers, zoos, parks and public waterways. Education can strengthen community connections by making citizens aware of social services, community assets and opportunities citizens have to work together to overcome challenges.

Citizens want to be involved in planning the future of Indianapolis, and they want access to public information to make informed decisions.

goal seven

Strengthen all citizens by providing opportunities for economic self-sufficiency, strong, safe, and nurturing neighborhood environments, and linkages to positive community services.

| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| a) Support opportunities for residents to engage in neighborhood level planning in identifying assets and services important to that neighborhood. Link neighborhood residents to these assets through intensive coordination and promotion of existing resources. | DMD | |
| b) Make provisions for neighborhoods to plan and implement small-scale projects that enhance their neighborhoods. | DMD | There are grants available. |
| c) Provide training for life skills education beginning at an early age in a variety of settings. | Multi-Service Centers, CDCs, Schools, Girls Inc., Boys Club, YWCA, YMCA | |

| | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| <p>d) Seek additional funds and provide assistance to agencies and/or non-profits that assist in community building activities that help create strong individuals, strong families, and strong neighborhoods.</p> | <p>Indpls. Neighborhood Resource Center (INRC), DMD, Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations (MCANA), Multi-Service Centers, Central Indiana Community Funders, (CICF)</p> | <p>Grant writing assistance.</p> |
|---|--|----------------------------------|

issue

PROMOTE AND PROTECT A HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE

Description

All citizens want access to a broad array of community services in their own neighborhoods.

| goal eight Promote and protect a high quality of life in Indianapolis. | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| a) Provide leadership in ensuring the quality of life for all its citizens. One aspect of this leadership is developing, monitoring, and reporting on a broad array of quality of life indicators every 2-3 years. These quality of life indicators should reflect attention to education, health care, industry/ technology, civic life, volunteerism, the humanities, environment, social safety net, and neighborhood and community connections, among others. | City of Indianapolis, Central Indpls. Regional League (CIRCL), Healthy Indy Partnerships, INRC, GIPC, CICF, Family Strengthening Coalition, Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. | |
| b) Evaluate and anticipate needs for homeless and alternative shelters, and upgrade or add facilities throughout the city to help integrate this sector of the population into the community. | DMD, Coalition for Homelessness Intervention and Prevention (CHIP), Indiana Association for Housing and Homeless Issues (ICHHI), Salvation Army and others. | |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>c) Increase awareness of barriers to citizens with disabilities and improve access to public buildings, public transportation, and recreation opportunities.</p> | <p>City of Indianapolis, IndyGo, Business Community, Cultural Institutions and Social Services.</p> | |
| <p>Standards <i>When developing the recommended land use maps for Marion County:</i></p> | <p>Justification</p> | |
| <p>i. community assets and services should be distributed throughout Indianapolis. There should be a broad array of community services in each part of the community, including social services, recreation, childcare, community/intergenerational centers etc.</p> | | <p>A balance of land uses is beneficial for the tax base.</p> |
| <p>ii. when appropriate, designate redeveloping areas in the central city as Urban Mixed-Use areas and undeveloped areas in the suburbs as Village Mixed-Use areas.</p> | | <p>Create neighborhoods that are less auto dependent.</p> |

issue

CITIZENS ARE LINKED WITHIN THE SOCIAL FABRIC OF THEIR COMMUNITY

Description

The demographics of Indianapolis have changed, the population is aging, and our community is becoming more diverse. We want to celebrate the different cultures and acknowledge that diversity is an asset to the community.

goal nine

Support and nurture an environment where all citizens are linked within the social fabric of their community. They can develop strength of character, can share their faith traditions, and discuss ways in which their faith traditions can positively impact community life.

| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--|--|--|
| a) Support small-scale projects, including neighborhood celebrations, clean up, beautification, and neighborhood newsletters to build community. | Neighborhood Assoc., HOA, INRC | Grants are available |
| b) Encourage neighborhood based bartering projects in which neighbors support each other with their personal skills, strengths, and contributions. | Neighborhood Assoc., HOA | |
| c) Host a forum about neighborhood solutions that involve the development of cooperatives or communal responses in which families assume responsibility for elements of each other's well being. | INRC/Family Circles project | Neighborhoods and non-for profits receive grants to host forums. |
| d) Partner with leaders from various denominations to develop an inventory of congregational ministries and assets that are neighborhood focused and could link neighborhood residents to local assets and services. | City of Indianapolis /Mayor's Office | |
| e) Organize a forum for the citizens of Indianapolis to engage in discussion about the impact of faith traditions on community and civic life. | City of Indianapolis, Local faith institutions | |

Addendum:

Listed below are citizen's issues that do not fit into the Comprehensive Plan, but do reflect concerns expressed by the committee members. The committee feels that this report would be incomplete without the notation of these issues.

The City will continue to operate the Public Access Counselor Program, and provide the counselor with the means to track, and publicly report progress.

Education Subcommittee

issue

ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Description

School districts frequently use the comprehensive plan to help determine future populations and thus the need for enlarging existing schools or building new schools. Although affected by planning and zoning decisions, schools districts are often not involved in these processes.

| goal ten Build an adequate supply of public schools to accommodate children from new housing developments. | | |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| a) Continue to encourage developers to notify and meet with neighborhood associations as early in the development process as possible. | Developers, DMD | Township Administrators and Planners can encourage developers to meet with the neighborhoods. |
| b) Create and implement a process to project the future need for new school buildings or the expansion of existing schools. | School Districts, DMD | |
| c) Calculate and consider the probable impact of housing developments requiring a rezoning on affected school jurisdictions. | Developers, DMD, MDC, School Districts | |
| d) Provide the Metropolitan Development Commission with projected school enrollments for all zoning cases, as they receive them from the school districts. | DMD, Schools Districts | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p>e) Develop and publish a citizen's guide to the Comprehensive Plan, zoning and development principals, to educate citizens how they can be involved in zoning and development decisions.</p> | <p>DMD, MCANA, Neighborhood Assoc., HOA</p> | <p>The guide could be distributed to neighborhood organizations, public libraries and available on the City web page.</p> |
| <p><i>Standards</i></p> <p><i>When developing the recommended land use maps for Marion County:</i></p> | <p><i>Justification</i></p> | |
| <p>i. recommend a mix of land uses that is appropriate and unique to each school district.</p> | <p>A balanced tax base.</p> | |

issue

ENCOURAGE LIFE-LONG EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Description

Citizens are increasingly unprepared to assume a role in the American economy, upon the completion of their secondary education. While the public education system is taking much of the blame for this state of affairs, in fact there are many causative factors which are likely to be responsible. Education can no longer be considered an activity that begins at age five and terminates, for most people, in the late teens or early twenties. In our city, an environment must be fostered that promotes educational opportunities from, “cradle to grave”.

goal eleven

Promote and encourage life-long educational opportunities for all citizens.

| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| a) Defray mass transit cost to high school equivalency students. | IndyGo, Multi-Service Centers | Pursuing high school equivalency opportunities should not be limited because of a lack of access to affordable transportation. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>b) Create and distribute public service announcements providing learning tips for families.</p> | <p>Libraries, Schools Districts, Hospitals</p> | <p>These learning tips will delineate proper nutrition and rest requirements for an effective learning environment, stress the benefits of reading and literacy, and promote physical exercise for the family.</p> |
| <p>c) Promote low-cost, accessible “second chance” opportunities for adults who desire to further their education.</p> | <p>Multi-Service Centers, Community Colleges, Career Centers</p> | |

issue

BARRIERS TO EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Description

Many of the woes attributed to the public education system do not reflect the state of the entire student body, but result from the negative impact of a relatively small number of students. These problem students exist as a result of both genetic and environmental influences, and, while little can be done to modify the natural faculties a particular student possesses, the public school should be a place where the effects of a negative environment, either intentionally or unintentionally inflicted, can be mitigated.

| goal twelve Eliminate barriers to educational opportunities. | | |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| a) Every child in the public school system experiencing school related difficulties should be entered into a mentoring program. | Major Corporations, Small businesses, School Districts, Bridges to success | The community (i.e. corporations, small business, and organizations) should collaborate with the school system to provide mentors/advocate to children. |

Addendum:

Listed below are citizen's issues that do not fit into the Comprehensive Plan, but do reflect concerns expressed by the committee members. The committee feels that this report would be incomplete without the notation of these issues.

1). While Indiana tends to achieve average salaries comparable to the national average, quality educators remain difficult to attract. Many school districts outside of Indiana offer an incentive package to attract high quality teachers and administrators.

2). Recognize educators as an essential part of the long-term success of a community. A system of rewards and incentives should be available to retain and attract high-quality teachers and administrators.

Public Safety and Health

issue

ENSURE PUBLIC SAFETY

Description

The suburban townships have experienced an increased amount of residential growth. Traffic congestion has increased on major thoroughfares throughout Indianapolis. These two factors have heightened the need for additional career fire, EMS and police personnel, and facilities to meet current and projected demand.

Public Safety personnel can provide valuable information towards the planning and development of our community.

| goal thirteen Ensure public safety, by providing unprecedented fire and police protection. | | |
|---|--|--|
| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| a) Provide adequate funding for new facilities. | Indpls. Police Dept. (IPD), Marion County Sheriff Dept. (MCSD), Dept. Public Safety, All Fire Depts. (FD), City-County Council | |
| b) Build new fire and police stations to serve growing areas, to maintain a maximum of four-minute response time. | IPD, MCSD, DPS, All FD, City-County Council | United States Fire Administration recommends a response time of 4 minutes and a 1.5 mile radius. |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| c) Improve public safety accessibility to and in parks and recreation facilities. | All Police Depts., DPR, DPS, MDHH, Neighborhood Groups | Apply for grants to obtain special equipment or vehicles. |
| d) Strengthen public safety by collaborating with all Marion County Police and other Departments and increasing communications systems. | All Police Departments | |
| Standards <i>When developing the recommended land use maps for Marion County:</i> | Justification | |
| i. Consider public safety impacts. | Traffic congestion can impede response time. Access can be a problem for emergency services along some trails as well as the layout of some subdivision. | |

Addendum:

Listed below are citizen's issues that do not fit into the Comprehensive Plan, but do reflect concerns expressed by the committee members. The committee feels that this report would be incomplete without the notation of these issues.

- 1). Provide adequate funding for public safety facilities, personnel, equipment, and training.
- 3). Develop and target recruitment through community partnerships with churches, schools, community colleges, social services agencies, youth organizations.
- 4). Provide funding for public relations efforts to improve the diversity perceptions in the public safety and health provider services.

issue

ACCESSIBLE HEALTH CARE

Description

There are parts of the city that do not have access to immediate care facilities in their area. Some citizens are using emergency rooms for minor health problems. The lack of accessible public transportation makes it hard for some people to obtain the preventive medicine.

| goal fourteen Provide accessible health care. | | |
|---|---|--|
| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| a) Develop satellite health care centers within the community, integrating community centers, churches and schools through community partnerships. | Community Centers of Indpls. (CCI), Health & Hospital, Foundations Churches, Health care providers Federal & State Government. | |
| b) Provide low-cost transportation options for individuals without access to mass transportation. | CCI, Health & Hospital, Foundations Churches, Health care providers Federal & State Government. | Most hospitals are on bus routes but access home might be a problem. |
| c) Encourage health-related volunteerism to foster a sense of community. | Churches, Neighborhood Organizations, Social Service and Schools | |

issue

PROMOTE HEALTH AND WELL BEING

Description

Indianapolis has a documented overweight population, obesity and being overweight is a serious health concern.

goal fifteen

Increase neighborhood parks green space and/or recreational areas that promote health and well being through exercise.

| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>a)</i> Create and distribute health information displays in parks. | MCHD, DPR | |
| <i>b)</i> Develop neighborhood-walking maps to encourage a sense of community and promote exercise. | Neighborhood Associations, Developers | Maps that include mileage |
| <i>c)</i> Increase development of multipurpose paths as part of roadway projects. | DPR, DPW, Neighborhood Associations | Convenient locations for recreation can increase the likelihood that sedentary people will become active. |
| <i>d)</i> Amend the Dwelling District Zoning Ordinance, to require developing large residential developments to include recreational greenspace. | DMD | Exercise can contribute to weight control and stress reduction that promote a health lifestyle. |

issue

VISUAL POLLUTION

Description

The number, size, and location of signs, and the use of exterior illumination have affected the visual image of Indianapolis and the surrounding area. Neighborhoods cluttered with signs, graffiti, and a proliferation of litter are perceived as high crime areas.

| goal sixteen Advocate the elimination of visual pollution. | | |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Recommendations</i> | <i>Responsible parties</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
| a) Reduce disinvestment and the perception of crime by improving the visual image of the area. | DMD, Neighborhood Assoc., IPD, MCSD | Some examples of ways to improve the visual image are, reducing signage, eliminating litter and graffiti, and providing venues for artistic murals. |
| b) Provide assistance for neighborhood beautification such as flowers and vegetable gardens and paint for houses etc. | Marion Co. Extension Community Foundation, Habitat for Humanity | |
| c) Enforce or improve regulations regarding abandoned buildings to improve the visual image and reduce crime potential and safety and fire hazards. | IPD, MCSD, Marion County Health Department (MCHD), DPW | |

| | | |
|---|-----|---|
| d) Create a lighting ordinance to ensure public safety and provide information using the most energy efficient, conservation-minded, and economical methods available. | DMD | Enforcing this ordinance will require specialized equipment and additional training for inspectors. |
| e) Amend the signage ordinance to ensure that a regulation minimizes visual pollution, maximizes public safety, is a more efficient use of resources, and maximizes the visual image of Indianapolis. | DMD | |
| f) Provide proper enforcement of signage regulations through limited variance approvals and strict application and enforcement of regulations. | DMD | |

supplemental
INFORMATION

Appendices

appendix one

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

The Comprehensive Plan is a broad philosophical document, which promotes public health, safety, morality, convenience, order, and the general public welfare; encourages efficiency and economy in the process of development; promotes livability; and preserves the quality of life.

While the Comprehensive Plan is, by state law, the basis for zoning, the Plan may be developed for more than this limited purpose. State law requires that the Plan contain a statement of objectives for the future development of the City, a statement of policy for land use development and a statement of policy for the development of public ways, public places, public lands, public structures and public utilities. State law, however, permits each jurisdiction to develop its comprehensive plan in the way that most nearly meets the needs of that jurisdiction.

In Indianapolis-Marion County, the Comprehensive Plan has historically been more than a series of policy statements. It has been a detailed guide for development, which has contained policies, maps, text and critical areas designating the most appropriate land use recommendations for all parcels of land in Indianapolis and explained the basis for those recommendations. The Plan was initially adopted in 1965 and has been updated in roughly 7 to 10 year increments, with the most recent update occurring between 1991 and 1993.

Extensive public input has already been a part of the comprehensive planning process. Indianapolis Insight began with a kick-off conference, which was followed by a series of Town Hall meetings. This was followed by the Issue Committee process. Throughout the planning process a Steering Committee will keep things on track. Other forms of public outreach included press releases, a newsletter, and a website.

Kick-off Conference

Held September 14th, 2000. Over 1000 persons were invited to attend and bring others. Attendance was estimated at 220 persons for the morning-long event. The event included a presentation by Dr. Catherine Ross of the Georgia Regional Transportation Authority, a panel discussion by local leaders with various viewpoints on the topic of city development and a

presentation of the planning process to be used for the Indianapolis Insight Plan. The conference was covered in the local news media.

Town Hall Meetings

The first series of Town Hall Meetings was held in September and October of 2000. Over 1200 persons were invited, including every registered neighborhood organization. Meetings were held in four locations around the city on various nights of the week over a three-week period. Attendance ranged from 20 to 40 persons per meeting. Participants were asked what city development issues were important to them now and in the future. Participants were given the opportunity to sign up for the issue committees. Three of the four meetings were covered by the local news media.

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee is made up of 43 persons representing various groups with a stake in the development of the city. Its membership includes the chairpersons of the Issue Committees. The Steering Committee meets as needed throughout the planning process.

Newsletters

A newsletter, The View, was sent out in November 2000. Mailed to over 1200 persons, including every registered neighborhood organization, The View contained information on the planning process to date and the invitation to take part in the Issue Committees. Subsequent issues of The View will be sent out as needed throughout the planning process.

Press Releases

The local media is notified about the Indianapolis Insight Plan at every step in the process. Press releases and media advisories go to 50 television, radio, and print media sources. The decision to run a notice about upcoming meetings or to cover a particular meeting is up to each media source and not up to the City. However coverage has been good with notices and stories run in a variety of television, radio and print sources.

Website

The Indianapolis Insight plan has its own website within the City's website. This website details the planning process and includes notices of upcoming meetings and minutes of past meetings. The website has experienced over 1000 hits from mid-December 2000 through July.

Volunteer Hours

As of July 31, 2001, almost 700 volunteers have contributed over 3,500 hours to the planning process.

appendix two

VALUE STATEMENTS

Using the public comment at the Town Hall meetings as well as good planning principles, the Steering Committee developed a series of Value Statements to guide the planning process. Ideally all goals, recommendations, standards and land use recommendations will contribute to these values. At the very least they must not detract from these values. The Value Statements are as follows:

Development of our City should meet the needs of the present without compromising the need of future generations.

We should strive to achieve a balance of land uses, including a diversity of housing options, throughout the various parts of the county and the region. Balanced land use is important not only for tax base equity, but also for communities where people can live, shop, recreate and earn a living throughout the different phases of their lives.

New developments should be well-planned, well-built and well-maintained to retain value over the long term. Established areas should be well-maintained to retain (or regain) value and to preserve applicable unique identities.

Education programs of the highest quality are vital to the health and well being of the City. We should encourage all citizens, regardless of age, to participate in the learning process throughout their lives. We should offer educational programs to individuals with a wide range of talents and abilities, enabling all members of the community to develop to their fullest potential. We must ensure that educational opportunities are available to all citizens, regardless of race, sex, religion, national origin or disability. We must maintain a world class educational system, providing programs of the highest quality to all citizens.

We should strive to maintain a healthy environment and to make appropriate improvements to the current state of the environment. Of particular importance are clean air, ground and surface water, conservation of natural features including wooded areas, and adequate parks and open space.

We should continue to improve our transportation system so that it is well connected, convenient, and safe. We should provide a variety of transportation choices so that all people, regardless of age or ability, can

travel throughout the region. The transportation and infrastructure systems should anticipate and guide the growth of the City.

We should maintain and further develop a strong, diverse economy and make efforts to attract and retain highly skilled and educated workers. Forces of disinvestment and decline should be countered with a variety of redevelopment and reinvestment activities wherever needed to maintain the vitality of the community.

The Regional Center should continue as the focus of the larger scale cultural events and venues, however we should support a variety of cultural activities within all parts of the city. We should respect historic structures and neighborhoods as the physical embodiment of our historical and cultural identity.

As the center of an increasingly regional metropolitan area, Indianapolis should be a leader in planning.

appendix three

RESOURCES

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appendix four **MEETING MINUTES**

MEETING ONE

January 22, 2001

Committee Members present:

Michael Beck
James Birge
Elizabeth Brown
Monica Cougan
Richard Cripe
Mark Dewart
Fred Green

Kay Harmless
Helen Lands
Suzann Lupton
Thomas Major Jr.
Nancy B. Meade
Kathy M. O'Brian
Lori Oliver
Dixie Ray
Melanie Roberts

Wayne Smith
Maureen Stapleton
Debbie Tuvell-Thies
Danny White
Drew White
Priscilla Williams
Robbie Williams
Kelly Wood
Mark Zelonis

Chair present:

Francine Kelly

Staff present:

Gina Bush Hayes
Kevin Gross

Presentations:

Rules of Conduct-Francine Kelly

Overview of the Comprehensive Plan and the planning process-Gina Bush Hayes

Background materials and surveys-Gina Bush Hayes

Responsibilities of this issue committee and the final report- Gina Bush Hayes

Discussions:

The committee discussed a variety of different issues.

The committee reviewed the list of issues and topics gathered at the Town Hall meetings.

- Additions to this list of issues

Uniform safety (fire) standards should be applied to each township

Intergenerational programs and activities

Availability and accessibility of quality child care, including before and after school programming

The maintenance of current infrastructure needs to be addressed - this is will be handled by the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

Francine led the discussion on how the committee should structure the subcommittee's work groups. After much discussion, the committee agreed that there was no clear-cut division between the issues. Three options were proposed:

- Cultural, Social, and Education
- Cultural, Social, Education, Health and Public Safety

- Cultural, Social and Education

The committee voted and selected Cultural, Social, Educational, Health, and Public Safety. Committee members volunteered for the subcommittee that most interested them. The committee divided into their respective subcommittee and selected the issues from the Town Hall meetings that they would address. The subcommittees reconvened and were given their homework assignments.

Requests for information:

Who is the audience for this process? What will communicate best to the audience? What is the definition of safety and how will be addressed?

Minutes from the other committees should be provided for this committee. - The minutes of all the issues committees will be posted on the website (www.indygov.org/indianapolisinsight).

Decisions:

There will be four subcommittees to address all the issues: Cultural, Social, Education, Health, and Public Safety

Future meetings, the committee will meet together for the first part of the meeting then divide into the four-subcommittee work groups. The subcommittees will give a progress report to the whole committee the last part of the meeting.

Assignments:

Committee members were asked to come to the next meeting with their list of issues from their subcommittee already prioritized. They should be prepared to set goals and objectives for those issues.

MEETING TWO

February 12, 2001

Committee Members present:

Keira Amstutz
Donald Bender
Elizabeth Brown
Edward Bowes
Richard Cripe
Mark Dewart
Amy Goldsmith

Kay Harmless
Sherri Horn
Glendal Jones
Thomas Major Jr.
Lori Oliver
Dixie Ray
Melanie Roberts
Mary Lousie Scheid
Mahammad Siddeex

Wayne Smith
Debbie Tuvell-Thies
Priscilla Williams
Mark Zelonis
Others present
Rob Richardson for Anne-
Marie Predovich

Chair present:
Francine Kelly

Staff present:
Gina Bush Hayes
Bill Peebles

Presentations:

Keira Amstutz, Assistant Deputy Mayor, briefly spoke concerning Mayor Peterson's focus on Cultural Tourism. She explained that cultural tourism is a focus because art touches lives, promotes the quality of life, economic development, and provides vital visioning to the community. The City is involved as a cheerleader and will focus on making Indianapolis a destination city for cultural tourism. The intent is to form a task force and have a strategic plan by the end of March.

Gina Bush Hayes, Planner, briefly discussed the further subdivision of the Issue Committee into our four subcommittees, and how the ideals identified at the Town Hall meeting have been broken out for each of those Issue Committees. Additionally, she briefly discusses those issues, which cross the boundaries of our subcommittee and those issues which may be in the primary purview of a separate Issue Committee.

Discussions:

Fancine Kelly reminded the committee that "A goal is a broad based statement of intent" and that the goals should reflect our value statements.

The issue committees were divided into four subcommittees at 4:30 to develop a set of goals by 5:30.

Education subcommittee began by discussing the ideals set out described in the Town Hall Meetings. A difficulty arose, as the definition of the term "equity" could not be adequately addressed, since it meant something different to each of the member of the subcommittee. The role of the Federal government and the City of Indianapolis in the educational system were discussed at some length. The Federal government has no role in education and the City has a limited role. The City's limited role is due to the fragmented public school system within Marion County and the consolidation of funding sources at the State level. One of the opinions expressed

at by a member was that the City had no role in education, but affected education by permitting development of private property without many restrictions. A potential solution to this problem would be to consider the school system as "infrastructure", during the rezoning process. A problem with this approach is the lack of objective standards when attempting to attach commitments during a rezoning action.

Public Safety and Health subcommittee spent most of their time discussing and prioritizing their list of issues and topics from the Town Hall meetings. Unlike the other committees, this committee has a divided focus that resulted in them having a mixture of issues. The group divided their issue into three sections Police and Fire, Health Care, and Community. This group spent most of time discussing the problem Police and Fire departments have in recruiting staff. Many of the applicants drop out because they are not physically fit or mentally capable of enduring the rigorous training schedule.

Cultural subcommittee reviewed their list of issues from the Town Hall meetings. After reading the value statements, this group felt that there was a need for a value statement that addressed cultural diversity. After much discussion this committee felt that most of their issues fell into four areas civic identity, support for the arts, fostering creative expression and enhancing cultural programming. So far, this group has developed four goals from these areas.

Social subcommittee had a unique list of issues and topics given to this committee to discuss. The issues centered on, the people of Indianapolis how they feel about themselves, and the community in which they live. This group has generated four broad-based statements about the economic and social fabric of our society. These core values once established by a community will enable us to achieve the goals we set in other subcommittees as well as other issue committees.

The subcommittees reconvened at 5:30, and each subcommittee discussed the goals that were formulated.

Decisions:

Next meeting, subcommittees will refine our goals and start working on standards and recommendations.

Assignments:

Gina Bush Hayes will mail out the minutes and the goals generated from each subcommittee. The committee will read the goals and come to the meeting with suggestions and comments for clarification.

MEETING THREE

March 5, 2001

Committee members present:

Joe Anderson
Keira Amstutz
James Birge
Michael Beck
Janet Boston

Richard Cripe
Mark Dewart
Clark Kahlo
Fred Green
Randy Gulley
Sherri Horn
Nancy Meade

Lori Olivier
Melanie Roberts
Mary Lousie Scheid
Wayne Smith
Debbie Tuvell-Thies
Drew White
Mark Zelonis

Chair present: Francine Kelly

Staff present: Gina Bush Hayes

Presentations:

The meeting was called to order at 4:11 p.m.

Gina Bush Hayes briefly discussed the issue committee process and defined goals, standards and recommendations.

Francine Kelly read the draft goal statements determined at the previous meeting.

Discussions:

At approximately 4:30, the Committee was subdivided into subcommittees, and the subcommittees were dispatched to separate areas to discuss goals.

Public Safety and Health subcommittee began by a discussion of signage issues. One member, speaking on behalf of MCANA, indicated that signs were a major issue and had significant public safety aspects associated with them. The others agreed, but were unclear of public safety issues associated with signage that were not currently regulated. Some concerns expressed indicated that advertising signs cantilevered over buildings might not comply with commercial building codes, that changeable message signs were a public safety concern, and, in some cases, illumination methods may affect public safety. Most felt that the main issue with sign proliferation was the propensity of the Boards of Zoning Appeals to approve sign variances. One member believed that signs have aesthetic impacts that define the cultural aspects of the city, which may mean that signage issues were more of a quality-of-life issue than a pure public safety issue. However, the member was concerned that sign issues would get "lost", if the issue were not addressed in multiple committees.

The method chosen to update the Plan was a concern to one member, who expressed that the system has been fragmented to the point of irrelevance, and that a township-by-township approach would promote a more responsive process. One member, however, disagreed, indicating that many of the issues associated with updating a Comprehensive Plan were not unique to a township,

but were common to all townships. Additionally, the member believed that updating the plan township-by-township would result in different standards between the townships, rather than common standards applied equally to all.

The subcommittee spent a majority of the time discussing recommendations and then created goals to encompass the recommendations. These are the results:

Goal 1

- Ensure public safety by providing world-class fire and police protection.
- Recommendations
- Provide adequate funding for facilities, personnel equipment and training.
- Match the need for public safety services to the safety needs of the area.
- Consider public safety impacts when developing land use maps.
- Foster community partnerships to improve recruitment.
- Build parks and recreation facilities that are accessible to public safety personnel.
- Provide proper enforcement of signage regulation through limited variance approvals and strict application of regulations.

Goal 2

- Public safety and health care providers should reflect the population and diversity it serves.
- Develop targeted recruitment through community partnerships with churches, schools, community colleges, social service agencies, youth organizations and the Indiana Black Expo.
- Provide funding for public relations efforts to improve the diversity perceptions in the public safety and health provider services.
- Provide appropriate diversity training for public safety and health providers.

Goal 3

- Have affordable and accessible health care.
- Develop satellite health care centers within the community, integrating community centers, churches and schools through community partnerships.
- Encourage, through population-based public relations that all eligible for public health insurance participate.
- Encourage health-related volunteerism to foster a sense of community.
- Cultural Subcommittee: This committee discussed and reviewed the issue committee process of value statements, goals, recommendations, and standards. The group reviewed the goals from the last meeting as well as looked at some of the goals that other cities have adopted.

- This committee had extensive discussion on cultural diversity, promotion of the arts, education and Indianapolis' civic identity within the region. The committee also felt that they should address historic preservation and heritage as well as the Redevelopment Issue Committee. Finally, the group talked briefly about creating an arts districts. The group prioritized their list of statements and divided them into goals and recommendations. These are the results:

Goal 1

- A city that maintains its place as the cultural center of the region.

Goal 2

- A city that develops new venues for arts and cultural activities throughout the city, including diverse residential neighborhoods and areas designated as urban villages or arts districts.

Goal 3

- A city that values and supports the full array of arts, artists, and arts organizations for their ability to entertain, inspire, challenge, and add dimension and enjoyment to the lives of Indianapolis citizens.

Goal 4

- A city that celebrates and protects its cultural legacy, and preserves and restores resources of cultural, architectural, or social significance in order to maintain its unique sense of place.
- Economic Development

Goal 5

- A city that develops its cultural resources to promote employment, small business development, trade, and tourism and to attract businesses to Indianapolis
- Education

Goal 6

- A city that is a laboratory for life-long learning where individuals of all age continually enrich their lives.
- Community and Civic Identity

Goal 7

- A city where ethnic neighborhoods are frequented and celebrated by all citizens, and that provides residents and visitors with a diverse, vibrant, and inclusive community.
- Social Subcommittee: Reviewed the goals that they had established at the last meeting. They began questioning the statements and started clarifying their goals. It was felt that the community was not aware of all the communities social programs, CCI and the CDCs offer services and network with other social service agencies, but the committee did not feel that was enough. It was mentioned that there are databases such as SAVI and documents like (IDA) Indianapolis Development Assets and the Rainbow books have some listings of community assets and social services. There is a need for one centralized clearinghouse of information to promote and coordinate these services perhaps it could be an agency within the City.
- They explored the need for additional cultural and social amenities in the suburbs as well as even distribution throughout the community. Open access to the governmental processes will help the citizen's partner with the City to make a better community. Finally, the group thought the comprehensive plan should lead families to discover a good quality of life.

Goal 1

- Indianapolis comprehensive planning protects and promotes a high Quality of Life for all its citizens.

Recommendations:

- Indianapolis will develop an office of cultural and social affairs responsible for protecting and promoting community assets.
- Indianapolis will link neighborhood residents to community assets through the coordination and promotion of existing resource guides. They are the Indy Parks Guide, the Government pages of the Phone Book, the Rainbow Book: Indianapolis Development Assets, Indiana Humanities Council Cultural Resources Guide, and school programming guides.
- Indianapolis will insure a comprehensive mapping of community assets and their inclusion in the Social Assets and Vulnerabilities Indicators GIS system.

Goal 2

- Indianapolis strengthens all citizens by providing opportunities for economic self-sufficiency, strong, safe, and nurturing neighborhood environments, and linkages to positive community services.

Goal 3

- Indianapolis insures all citizens can access a broad array of community services in their own neighborhoods, including social services, recreation, child care, community/Intergenerational centers, etc.
- Indianapolis will undertake an analysis of the distribution of community assets, identifying areas of over and under concentration.
- Indianapolis insures its zoning decision reflect a commitment to distribution of community assets throughout Indianapolis.
- Indianapolis insures that its programming and zoning decisions emphasize neighborhood and place based strategies and development

Goal 4

- Indianapolis supports and nurtures an environment where all citizens are linked with within the social fabric of their community. They can develop strength of character, can share their faith traditions, and discuss ways in which their faith traditions can positively impact community life.

Proposed Value Statement:

Indianapolis governance should provide a consistent means for the continuing implementation of its Comprehensive Plan (and all other city programs) which promotes full and easy access to, and participation in, the public decision-making process. Public boards should be objective and unbiased, and public hearings should be fair and equitable. Citizens should expect and require reasonably faithful adherence to the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan by public boards and agencies in their decisions.

Goal 1

- Indianapolis governance should be fully responsive to citizens by providing full access to public information and to the public process for development decision-making in order to encourage participation.

Recommendations:

- The city should formally adopt, and adhere to, a policy statement of open government and the public's right-to-know what their government is doing.
- The City should include, within the Comprehensive Plan document, specific citation/reference to the existing state laws, which encourage for open government, i.e. the Indiana Access to Public Records Act and the Open Meetings Law.
- The City should continue to operate its Public Access Counselor program. However, the program should be strengthened and the Counselor should be required to prepare periodic written reports so that performance and progress can be measured.

Decisions:

Gina will work on goals for the education subcommittee since there was not anyone from this subcommittee in attendance at this meeting.

Assignments:

The subcommittee's that wanted to continue to work outside of this meeting would turn their goals into Gina before the next meeting.

MEETING FOUR

March 26, 2001

Committee Members present:

James Birge
Michael Beck
Janet Boston
Elizabeth Brown
Richard Cripe

Mark Dewart
Rick France
Fred Green
Randy Gulley
Glendal Jones
Joyce Karnes
Melinda Mullican

Lori Olivier
Debbie Tuvell-Thies
Drew White
Priscilla Williams
Robbie Williams

Chair present: Francine Kelly

Staff present:
Gina Bush Hayes
Bill Peebles

Discussions:

The meeting opened with Francine Kelly indicating that she was concerned about the dwindling attendance at the meeting. Certain subcommittees ceased to attend, believing that the effort would not achieve results. However, discussing topics at the meeting may lead to the inclusion of goals, recommendations and standards into the Plan, while the failure to participate would not.

The Marion County Fire Chief's Association extended an invitation to present issues associated with the Comprehensive Plan at their next meeting.

The discussion then proceeded with a committee-wide discussion of the goals for the Plan. The subcommittee chairs presented their goals and the committee asked questions concerning the goals.

For the cultural committee, some of the concerns expressed were the definition of region in the first goal, what do the terms "urban village", and "arts district" mean in the second goal. What is the cultural legacy of Indianapolis (jazz along Indiana Avenue, mass transit hub, automobile racing), and what ethnic neighborhoods exist in Indianapolis and where are they?

For the social committee, there was a discussion concerning the definition of quality of life, and there was discussion concerning the implementation of the Plan.

For public safety, there was a brief discussion concerning perceived racial issues in the employment practices of public safety agencies.

For education, there was a brief discussion of funding sources for school construction and the role of property taxes. Additionally, several of the goals needed to be expanded or refined.

At approximately 5:30, the committee broke down into subcommittees to discuss recommendations and standards. Results were to be forwarded to Gina when the discussions were completed.

Cultural Committee Goals

Goal 1

- A city that maintains its place as the cultural center of Indiana

Goal 2

- A city that develops new venues for arts and cultural activities throughout the city, including diverse residential neighborhoods and areas designated as arts districts.

Goal 3

- A city that values and supports the full array of arts, artists, and arts organizations for their ability to entertain, inspire, challenge, and add dimension and enjoyment to the lives of Indianapolis citizens.

Goal 4

- A city that celebrates and protects its cultural legacy, and preserves and restores resources of cultural, architectural, or social significance in order to maintain its unique sense of place.

Goal 5

- A city that develops its cultural resources to promote employment, small business development, trade, and tourism and to attract businesses to Indianapolis.

Goal 6:

- A city that is a laboratory for life-long learning where individuals of all age continually enrich their lives through culture and the arts.
- Community and Civic Identity

Goal 7

- A city that maintains and celebrates the traditions and diversity of all citizens, and that provides residents and visitors with a vibrant and inclusive community.

Social Committee Goals

Goal 1

- Indianapolis comprehensive planning protects and promotes a high Quality of Life for all its citizens in accordance with the CIRCL quality of life index.
- Recommendation 1:1
- Indianapolis will develop an office of cultural and social affairs responsible for protecting and promoting community assets.

Recommendation 1:2

- Indianapolis will link neighborhood residents to community assets through the coordination and promotion of the following resource guides: Indy Parks Guide; the Government pages of the Phone Book; the Rainbow Book; Indianapolis Development Assets; Indiana Humanities Council Cultural Resources Guide; and school programming guides.

Recommendation 1:3

- Indianapolis will insure a comprehensive mapping of community assets and their inclusion in the Social Assets and Vulnerabilities Indicators GIS system.

Goal 2

- Indianapolis strengthens all citizens by providing opportunities for economic self-sufficiency, strong, safe, and nurturing neighborhood environments, and linkages to positive community services.

Goal 3

- Indianapolis insures all citizens can access a broad array of community services in their own neighborhoods, including social services, recreation, child care, community/intergenerational centers, homeless and alternative shelters, etc.

Recommendation 3:1

- Indianapolis will undertake an analysis of the distribution of community assets, identifying areas of over and under concentration.

Recommendation 3:2

- Indianapolis insures its zoning decision reflect a commitment to distribution of community assets throughout Indianapolis.

Recommendation 3:3

- Indianapolis insures that its programming and zoning decisions emphasize neighborhood and place-based strategies and development

Recommendation 3:4

- Indianapolis will evaluate current and anticipated needs for homeless and alternative shelters, and will upgrade or add facilities throughout the city to help integrate this sector of the population into the community.

Goal 4

- Indianapolis supports and nurtures an environment where all citizens are linked with the social fabric of their community. They can develop strength of character, can share their faith traditions, and discuss ways in which their faith traditions can positively impact community life.
- Public Safety and the Education subcommittee are still working on their goals and recommendations.

Decisions:

Mark Dewart will talk to the steering committee about adding the value statement.

Assignments:

Gina will contact the members of the education subcommittee to encourage them to come back to the committee meetings.

MEETING FIVE

April 16, 2001

Committee Members present:

Edward Bowes
Elizabeth Brown
Richard Cripe
Mark Dewart
Rick France
Fred Green

Randy Gulley
Kay Harmless
Nancy Meade
George Nicholas
Dixie Ray
Steven Shaffer
Denise Turner
Leslie Turner

Debbie Tuvell-Thies
Drew White
Priscilla Williams
Robbie Williams
Kelly Wood
Mark Zelonis

Chair present: Francine Kelly

Staff present:
Gina Bush Hayes
Bill Peeples

Discussion:

Francine Kelly began the meeting and gave an update on the Steering Committee meeting that was held April 12.

Francine suggested that we look at CIRCL determination of quality of life issues.

Gina Bush Hayes went through some goals of the other committees. Bill Peeples spoke about the goals of the two committees he leads.

Nancy Meade talked about the visual image of the city - brought to mind the area along I-65 in Indiana. Nancy mentioned that she talked to all the Planners about signage issues during a meeting for people that could not make it to the issue committees.

Gina told the committee that Planning staff held an evening meeting and invited members of the Issue Committee that have been unable to attend the regular schedule meetings. This was a chance for these members to share their ideas and ask questions of the staff. Only five people showed up and three of them were actively attending, the regular meetings.

Education subcommittee

Discussion:

A perception exists that land uses are located in neighborhoods and are in contradiction to the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan. Since the planning processes of schools are based, somewhat, on the recommendations contained within the Plan. Deviations from the Plan places an unnecessary stress on the capacity of a school system, appropriately locating public schools, and reduces the responsiveness of the school system to the growing needs of the community.

Goal

- The probable impact of development on an affected school jurisdiction should be calculated and considered, in addition to the other publicly provided infrastructure and service needs, when determining the appropriateness of a land use decision.

Recommendations:

- Business and commercial growth plans should compliment the communities need for schools.
- The Administrator should appeal, to the Metropolitan Development Commission, any variance that materially affects the density or intensity of a development, resulting in a situation that is inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan and negatively impacting the affected school system.
- The Administrator should inform the appropriate school system of the filing of a land use petition and should seek guidance from the school on the impact of the proposed development on the school system. Identical to method in which the Administrator informs the Department of Public Works excluded cities or other public agencies.

Standards:

- A proper proportion of land uses should be recommended on the Proposed Land Use Map, which would result, if followed, in a balanced tax base. The exact proportion would be unique to each school district and be based on the land use categories ultimately approved by the Steering Committee.

Discussion:

Citizens are increasingly unprepared to assume a role in the American economy, upon the completion of their secondary education. While the public education system is taking much of the blame for this state of affairs, in fact there are many causative factors, which are likely responsible. Education can no longer be considered an activity that begins at age five and terminates, for most people, in the late teens or early twenties. In our City, an environment must be fostered that promotes educational opportunities from, "cradle to grave".

Goal 1

- Year-round, life-long learning opportunities should be encouraged, which promote well-rounded, educational opportunities for all citizens.

Recommendations:

- City youth and educational opportunities should be available to all educational institutions. Affordable public transportation should be accessible to all learners.
- Public service announcements should be promulgated providing learning tips for families. These learning tips will delineate proper nutrition and rest requirements for an effective learning environment, stress the benefits of reading and literacy, and promote physical exercise for the family
- Educational initiatives should focus on strengthening the involvement of the entire family in the process.
- Licensing should be required of all childcare providers, regardless of the number of children. The licensing of childcare providers should be a function of the Indiana Department of Education, and the licensing of childcare providers should be administered through the appropriate school district. In addition to the health and safety requirements, educational standards should be incorporated into the

licensing requirements. Specifically, a childcare facility should be considered a public school preparatory facility. The affected local public school system should, under the guidance of the state and in association with the public library system, ensure that children, attending a child care facility, have a basic level of education prior to attending public school. Additionally, training should be provided by the public school to childcare providers to accomplish this goal.

- The affected school district, in association with the hospitals within its boundaries, should prepare and distribute, to the parents of newborn children, a concise guide of the educational requirements of the district.
- Low-cost, accessible "second chance" opportunities should be provided to adults who desire a high school diploma, but were unable to obtain one.

Discussion:

As is standard for most situations, many of the woes attributed to the public education system, do not reflect the state of the entire student body, but result from the negative impact of a relatively small number of poor students. These problem students exist as a result of both genetic and environmental influences, and, while little can be done to modify the natural faculties. A particular student possesses, the public school should be a place where the effects of a negative environment, either intentionally or unintentionally inflicted, can be mitigated.

Goal 2

- Every child in the public school system should have a concerned adult as a mentor/advocate.
- Discussion:
- While Indiana tends to achieve average salaries comparable to the national average, it is difficult to retain quality educators. Many school districts outside of Indiana offer an incentive package to attract high quality teachers and administrators.

Goal 3

- Educators should be recognized as essential for the long-term success of a community and a system of rewards and incentives should be available to retain and attract high-quality teachers and administrators.

Recommendations

- Sufficient funding should be secured, which would ensure that high-quality educators are recruited, hired, trained, and rewarded
-
- Signing bonuses should be encouraged to attract high quality prospects.
-
- Educators should be rewarded and recognized in the community with a package of incentives, such as discounts with merchants and community supported incentives.
- Potential teachers and administrators should be identified in high school, and should be placed in an "apprenticeship" program within the school district. The school district should initiate a scholarship program with these "apprentices", which would assist these students with their post-secondary education, provided the student teaches within the school district upon graduation.

Social subcommittee

Discussion

There is an office needed to develop measurable Quality of Life indicators (Perhaps consult with CIRCL) Ideas and measure these QOL indicators every 2-3 years

- Need funding for community building activities, strong individuals, and strong family, strong neighborhoods.
- Need for education, how do we make people aware of community needs and opportunities?
- INRC needs funding to help neighborhoods / support neighborhoods efforts.
- City needs ownership and QOL problem, need a commitment to institutions.
- Kids families need to experience nature, picking berries, and pumpkins; they are not old fashion.
- Low-income families need to be included in the growth of the city a rising tide should be lifting all ships.
- Need life skill education in early age.

Public Safety and Health subcommittee

Discussion:

This group worked on tweaking the recommendations and listing the responsible parties for the each of their recommendations.

Goal/Issues:

- The visual image of the City of Indianapolis/ County of Marion and, if possible, the surrounding region should reflect the goals of the following committees: cultural, social and education; neighborhoods and housing; redevelopment and environment issue committees. In order to enhance the quality of life to its citizens, impact positively on economic development in the region.

Recommendations:

- The appointed Land Use Committee develops zoning rules and signage regulations that protect, maintain, or improve the visual image of the City/County.
- Present and future public transportation will project on the exterior a pleasant visual image and, from the inside, riders will have unobstructed views of the natural scenery and neighborhoods of the city/county/region.
- Outdoor lighting will be planned to ensure public safety and provide information using the most energy efficient, conservation-minded, and economical methods available. Guidance for such outdoor lighting will be reflected in the signage regulations and zoning rules.
- The city/county government will provide proper enforcement of signage regulations through limited variance approvals and strict application and enforcement of regulations.

Cultural subcommittee

Discussion:

This group addressed three of their seven goals.

Cultural Center

Goal 1: A city that maintains its place as the cultural centers

- R1 Encourage other municipalities, counties, and communities in the State to help sustain and enhance the cultural facilities located in Indianapolis that serve the State as a whole.
- RP (Responsible Parties): Cultural Tourism Board
- R2 Recognize that the city's major institutions such as museums, theaters, universities, hospitals, and libraries should serve as cultural resources for the neighborhoods in which they are located.
- RP: Neighborhood Organizations.
- R3 As major institutions develop plans for the future, the city should encourage them to provide greater public access to their resources.
- RP:?

Goal 2: A city that develops new venues

- R4 Incorporate the use of arts and cultural resources and facilities into neighborhood redevelopment and stabilization projects.
- RP: DMD, Deputy Mayor for Neighborhoods, Arts Council, Economic Development.
- R5 Establish public spaces that can function as venues for arts and cultural activities and events.
- RP: Indy Parks, Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, DMD, Deputy Mayor for Neighborhoods, Arts Council, Economic Development.
- R6 Support the development of new performing arts facilities in our Center City.
- R7 Incorporate techniques such as overlay districts or performance standards in the city's new zoning code to preserve the character of the areas in which our historic and cultural resources are located.
- RP: DMD, Neighborhood Groups, and Township Involvement
- R8 Promote the development or expansion of cultural facilities, including libraries, schools, parks, performing arts and art exhibition facilities, museums, and community centers, in areas designated as art districts.
- RP: CDC, Neighborhood Groups, and City-County Council

Comments: Tax incentives and more involvement of local artists.

- R9 The scale of facilities should be compatible with the character of the neighborhood in which they are located.
- RP:
- R10 Encourage neighborhood-based efforts to preserve these resources, and apply public resources where appropriate. Identify structures, sites and public views, in addition to those already recognized, that should be considered for protection measures.
- RP: Neighborhood Associations, CDCs,
- Comments: Survey neighbors and document what they think of a particular block
- R11 Foster public life throughout the city by providing open spaces that are well-integrated into the neighborhoods they serve and function as "public living rooms" for informal gathering and recreation.
- RP: Indy Parks

Goal 3: A city that values and supports the full array of arts

- R12 Promote partnerships among the City and other public and private entities in the region to:
- Continue to refine and articulate roles of City, County and State government as supporters and promoters of cultural expression.
- Simplify and coordinate funding processes; and
- Promote the development of strong arts and heritage organizations that provide cultural programming.
- RP: Arts Council, International Center, Nationalities Council, Indiana Arts Commission, and Regional Partnerships.
- R13 Reduce barriers to the involvement of people with disabilities in cultural activities.
- RP: Very Special Arts Indiana, Mayor's Assistant on Disabilities, Governor's Planning Council for People with Disabilities.
- R14 Increase opportunities for artists to apply their skills and creativity in the delivery of public services, in the planning and design of capital improvements or in the design and delivery of public information.
- RP: DPW, DCAM.
- Comments: Get involved in public improvement processes.
- R15 Facilitate volunteer public arts projects, such as community murals, by identifying locations where art is desirable, can be accommodated safely, and will be enjoyed by many people.
- RP: DPW, DCAM, DMD, Arts Council, GIPC.
- R16 Encourage performances and events in non-traditional settings, such as neighborhood parks, community centers, schools, housing projects and public areas in private development, to reach new audiences and increase access for people who otherwise would be unable to attend.
- RP: Arts Center, Neighborhood Associations, Young Audiences, Indy Parks, Arts Council.
- Comments: Reach out to performers.

Decisions:

Gina Bush Hayes will create a chart showing the changes and additions to the goals, recommendations, and standards for review at the next meeting.

Assignments:

Committee members will notify Gina Bush Hayes of any additions or changes to the minutes. Committee members are encourage to contact Gina between the meetings with any concerns or

misunderstanding in the interpretation of goals, recommendation and standards to expedite the planning process

MEETING SEVEN

June 4, 2001

Committee Members present:

Janet Boston
Dr. Ed Bowes
Richard Cripe
Randy Gulley

Glendal Jones
Clarke Kahlo
Nancy Meade
Melinda Mullican
Kathy Mance O'Brian
Lori Olivier

Debbie Tuvell-Thies
Melanie Roberts
Priscilla Williams
Robbie Williams
Kelly Wood

Chair present: Francine Kelly

Staff present:
Gina Bush Hayes
Bill Peebles

Discussions:

Meeting was called to order on 4:10. Francine Kelly presented the first draft of the final report and turned the discussion over to Gina Bush Hayes. Gina Bush Hayes reviewed the general format of the report and explained how the staff will compile the final report. Each committee will have its own report. Staff will consolidate all the reports into one document for adoption by the MDC. If the DMD is the primary acting agent, then the recommendation or standard will incorporate in the section where DMD is responsible. Since a number of the recommendations from this committee are to be accomplished by organizations other than the DMD, then those recommendations will be placed in a separate section. The committee was asked to email Gina any changes to their names or the organization they represent.

A significant discussion occurred concerning including public access provisions in the Comprehensive Plan. Since access is an overall goal of the City of Indianapolis, it was not considered appropriate to place a different access provision in the Comprehensive Plan. However, some at the table believed that access provisions should be included in the beginning of the plan. Some believed that the land use process is not "fair", and that notice is inadequate. Three land use cases in the past two years were offered as examples of this allegation. Notice requirements in Indianapolis are more than twice those required by state law do, and are sent to each property owner within 660 feet or two property depths, appropriate registered neighborhood organizations, and City-County Councilors. There was some concern expressed, however, if the position of an affected neighborhood organization is not consistent with organized remonstrance. In those cases, the notice does not serve the organized remonstrance.

The committee then turned to reviewing the goals reached in previous meetings.

Decisions:

In the letter from the Chair, Francine will add a statement about the committee's desire for the MDC to follow the Comprehensive Plan and public access. At the next meeting the committee will work on issues and review the new goals and recommendations. The committee will decide at the next meeting if we need a ninth meeting.

Assignments:

Gina and Francine will work on a recommendation for a guide for citizens to understand the process zoning process and a recommendation for the city to include art/design into its infrastructure projects.

MEETING EIGHT

June 25, 2001

Committee Members present:

Dr. Edward Bowes
Elizabeth Brown
Richard Cripe
Mark Dewart
Fred Green

Kay Harmless
Glendal Jones
Clarke Kahlo
Nancy Meade
Kathy Mance O'Brian
Mark Spotz
Maureen Stapleton

Debbie Tuvell-Thies
Robbie Williams

Chair present:

Francine Kelly

Staff present:

Gina Bush Hayes
Michael Rogers -
Intern

Discussions:

The meeting was called to order at 4:12pm by Francine Kelly, chairperson. The meeting agenda was stated and time was allotted for committee members to make general announcements. Richard Cripe made an announcement concerning the St. Maur property and solicited signatures for a petition (not affiliated with the City of Indianapolis) for use of the area as a park. Janet Boston announced a press conference to be held June 27, 2001 at 12:45PM at the Artsgarden concerning a new program in conjunction with the city. During this time, attention turned towards public access to information. A goal and a series of recommendations were submitted (see attachment) to the committee for inclusion into the report. Staff present stated that such issues were not necessary or proper for inclusion into the Comprehensive Plan. A discussion followed concerning the issue of access and the proposed goal and recommendations. The committee members called for a vote. This was recorded as follows:

Goal- 10 of 13 in favor

Recommendation 1- 9 of 13 in favor
Recommendation 2- 9 of 13 in favor
Recommendation 3- 7 of 13 in favor
Recommendation 4- 7 of 13 in favor
Recommendation 5- 8 of 13 in favor

The committee then split into cultural, social, educational, public safety and health sub-committees and refined their goals and recommendations.

Decisions:

The committee will decide on the necessity of a ninth meeting once revisions are completed on the report.

Assignments:

Francine will work on her executive summary and it will be sent to the committee for comments. Subcommittees will continue to work with Gina through email on goals and recommendations. Gina will send out a draft report of the work completed at this meeting for the committee to review.

Committee members are encourage contacting Gina between the meetings with any concerns in the interpretation of goals, recommendation and standards to expedite the planning process. E-mail address and telephone number ghayes@indygov.org, 327-4122.

appendix five

GLOSSARY OF PLANNING RELATED TERMS AND ACRONYMS

Planning Related Terms and Acronyms

Many sources of information have been used to prepare this glossary. Included are the Indianapolis Star newspaper, the Indianapolis Business Journal, the Unigov Handbook, prepared by the League of Women Voters; The Encyclopedia of Indianapolis, prepared by The Polis Center at IUPUI; the Dictionary of Banking Terms, prepared by Barron's Business Guides, the Rainbow Book, prepared by the Information and Referral Network, Inc.; Principles and Practices of Urban Planning, prepared by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration; and many documents prepared by the staff of the Department of Metropolitan Development and other agencies listed below. Also the helpful staff members of the Department of Metropolitan Development have contributed a great deal to the information provided here.

Alliance With Indiana (AWI): A source of small funding grants between \$500-\$2500 for local projects provided by funds from the Hoosier Lottery

Arts Council of Indianapolis: An organization whose mission is to support the hundreds of arts organizations and thousands of working artists in Indianapolis through a variety of programs and services. We also work to broaden and diversify arts audiences through such efforts as free arts performances and exhibits in the Indianapolis Artsgarden.

Benchmark: A point of reference from which measurements are made.

Capital Improvement Board (CIB): A board that is empowered to finance and manage public capital improvements in Marion County. Examples are the Convention Center and RCA Dome, Victory Field, Market Square Arena, and the new Conseco Fieldhouse. For more information call 262-3410.

Central Business District (CBD): A term generally used to describe the heart of an urban area such as downtown Indianapolis.

Central Indiana Community Fund (CICF): A product of a unique partnership between The Indianapolis Foundation and Legacy Fund of Hamilton County. They are committed to improving and strengthening the community of the metropolitan region. They issue grants in support of health and human services, arts and culture, education, and civic and community

development. For more information contact Tony Macklin at (317) 631-6544

Central Indiana Regional Citizens League (CIRCL): A general citizen-based organization that provides the means for citizens to have input into the decisions affecting quality of life issues in central Indiana. Even though the group has only been in operation for a year, CIRCL already has a membership of 330 groups and individuals. For more information call 921-1282.

Certificate of Appropriateness: A certificate issued by the Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission authorizing exterior changes to building and grounds in locally designated historic areas. A certificate of appropriateness is needed before a building permit allowing construction or demolition is issued for these areas. The certificate reflects a determination that the changes are in keeping with the historic character of the area and are appropriate to the building, site, or streetscape. For more information contact IHPC at 327-4406.

Coalition for Homelessness Intervention and Prevention (CHIP): A coalition of many different organizations and individuals working together to establish homeless prevention programs and help keep families from losing their homes. CHIP's mission is to"mobilize, advocate, and empower community collaboration towards the elimination of homelessness and foster an effective system of homeless prevention and intervention in the greater Indianapolis area." Activities include conducting needs assessments and community

education campaigns, advocating for change, being a voice on behalf of homeless persons and housing issues, helping to secure additional resources for housing and homeless programs, recruiting congregations and corporations in the effort to end homelessness, promoting ways to meet the housing needs of the most vulnerable citizens, providing training and technical assistance, collecting and sharing examples of effective programs and recognizing quality programs, and serving as a planning agency for homeless issues. For more information contact CHIP at 630-0853.

Coalition for Human Services Planning (CHSP): A public-private network of local human service funders formed in 1977 to provide a forum for major community institutions concerned with social policy issues and/or financing human services. Through cooperative efforts it is the intent of the CHSP to more effectively impact human needs and maximally utilize resources. Its goal is to promote better human services through improved funding coordination, information sharing and joint planning and development. Coalition membership includes the chief executive (or designated representative) of United Way of Central Indiana, the Indianapolis Foundation, Lilly Endowment, the Health Foundation, Central Indiana Council on Aging, the Moriah Fund, the Mayor's office, the Governor's office, the Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee, and the Community Service Council. The Mayor chairs the Coalition and it is staffed by the Community Service Council.

Current collaborative efforts include the 1.) Outcome-Based Education Initiative, 2.) Social Assets and Vulnerabilities Indicators (SAVI) database, 3.) Community Assets and Needs Report (CANR), 4.) Drug Free Marion County, and the Winter Assistance Fund. Most recent projects during the past four years include: 1.) provision of an outcomes seminar for all CHSP members and selected other public office holders and staff, 2.) preparation of the Community Facility Infrastructure Plan study, 3.) provision of planning support for the restructuring of Marion County Commission on Youth, 4.) creation, research, selection of implementing organization, funding and monitoring for the Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center (INRC), and 5.) preparation of the Indianapolis Homeless Prevention Initiative study, Linkages, resulting in the creation of the Coalition for Homeless Intervention and Prevention (CHIP).

Community Action of Greater Indianapolis (CAGI): An agency that offers such services as seasonal heating assistance, weatherization and housing, Project Head Start, and the Foster Grandparent Program. For more information call 327-7700.

Community Centers of Indianapolis (CCI): An agency that coordinates the efforts of multi-service and community centers in Indianapolis. The centers offer a vast array of human services to bring programs to people of all ages; to link up social, cultural, educational, and recreational needs; and to offer solutions that enrich the community. For more information contact CCI at 638-3360.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): As an entitlement city, Indianapolis annually receives HUD-sponsored CDBG moneys. Eligible programs and projects include a wide range of community and economic development activities aimed at revitalizing decayed urban areas and benefiting low- and moderate-income persons. Indianapolis receives approximately \$11 million in CDBG funds each year. The grants management team of the Division of Community Development and Financial Services administers these funds for the City. For more information call 327-5151.

Community Development Corporation (CDC): A nonprofit organization usually established by concerned citizens who reside in a decaying or blighted neighborhood. The purpose of the organization is to engage in development activities; such as home owner repair, home rehabilitation, new home construction, and commercial revitalization projects. For more information regarding Indianapolis CDCs contact INHP at 925-1400.

Community Development Credit Union (CDCU): CDCUs are federally regulated financial cooperatives owned and operated by lower income persons to serve the credit and financial services needs of their members. The members often have limited access to other financial institutions. Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI): CDFIs link conventional financial services to persons of lower income to fill credit, investment and savings gaps; act as partners to other private and public financial sources, and advocate more private sector investment in distressed economies.

Community Enhancement Fund (CEF): A fund established by the City of Indianapolis order to aid community based organizations(CBOs) in thier efforts to improve Indianapolis' neighborhoods. For more information contact a Township Administrator at the Department of Metropolitan Development (317) 327-3160.

Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO): Private nonprofit organizations that have among their purposes the provision of decent housing that is affordable to low-income and moderate-

income persons. Organizations that receive HOME funds must be CHDOs.

Community Reinvestment Act (CRA): A federal law adopted in 1977 requiring mortgage lenders to demonstrate their commitment to home mortgage financing in economically disadvantaged areas.

Comprehensive Environmental Response

Compensation Liability Information System (CERCLIS):

A list which includes properties across the nation that may contain environmental contamination. For more information contact the Indiana Department of Environmental Management at 308-3045.

Comprehensive Plan Segment (CPS): A segment of the Comprehensive Plan for Marion County.

Comprehensive plan segments become a part of City policy when adopted by the Metropolitan Development Commission. Adopted Comprehensive plan segments have CPS numbers assigned to them. Examples of comprehensive plan segments are neighborhood plans, township plans, corridor plans, park master plans, and the Official Thoroughfare Plan.

Continuum of Care or Support Continuum: A concept for comprehensively dealing with issues related to the homeless population. HUD has supported the continuum of care concept through the McKinney Act programs. The continuum of care concept is a response to the fact that homelessness involves a variety of unmet physical, economic, social, and medical needs. Fundamental components consist of prevention strategies; an emergency shelter and assessment effort, transitional housing and necessary social services, and permanent housing or permanent supportive housing arrangements.

Department of Metropolitan Development (DMD): A City department that plans and implements projects and services focused on public safety, jobs and economic development, affordable housing, and the empowerment of neighborhoods through citizen participation. For more information call 327-3698.

Development Monitoring System (DMS): A system of information gathered from the City's permit processes. Information available from the Development Monitoring System includes: 1.) the number of housing permits issued by township or census tract; 2.) The number of commercial permits issued by township; 3.) The number of industrial permits issued by township; 4.) The number of new and demolished housing units listed by single, duplex, multi-family, and condominiums construction type; 5.) The amount of new retail, office, and other commercial space; 6.) The amount of new manufacturing and warehouse space; 7.) The value of new commercial space; 8.) The value of new industrial; and 9.) The value of the total demolished commercial

space. Information is not available for the cities of Beech Grove, Lawrence, Speedway, and Southport. The Division regularly prepares housing starts and losses and other similar reports based on the DMS information. For more information call Robert Uhlenhake at 327-5685.

Development Plan: A planned development unit characterized by creative planning, variety in physical development, imaginative uses of open spaces. Predominantly residential in nature, but may include supportive commercial, or industrial development.

Division of Community Development and Financial

Services (CDFS): A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development with responsibility for seeking federal grants and other funds and monitoring their use in community development efforts. Also CDFS is responsible for the City's participation in certain human service programs and for supporting the Department's budgetary and financial needs. For more information call 327-5151.

Division of Neighborhood Services: A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development that includes Township Administrators. For the Township Administrators call 327-5039.

Division of Planning (DOP): A division of the Department of Metropolitan Development that analyzes community conditions, makes projections, recommends plans for private and public projects. The division also includes the Current Planning section. For more information call 327-5151. For more information regarding Current Planning call 327-5155.

Economic Development Administration (EDA): The original purpose of this federal agency was to deal with the problems of long-term unemployment and underemployment in rural areas. The role of EDA has subsequently been expanded to include economic development assistance to cities and urban areas as well as rural areas. A local government may apply for aid under the public works, technical assistance, and planning programs, and encourage private business to apply for aid through EDA's business development program.

Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG): A program funded under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and administered by HUD. It is designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless, to help make available additional emergency shelters, to help meet the costs of operating emergency shelters, and to provide certain essential social services to homeless individuals, so that these persons have access not only to safe and sanitary shelter, but also the supportive services and

other kinds of assistance they need to improve their situations. The program is also intended to restrict the increase of homelessness through the funding of preventive programs and activities. The grants management team of the Division of Community Development and Financial Services administers these funds for the City. For more information call 327-5151.

Excluded Cities and Towns: The three cities of Beech Grove, Lawrence, and Southport and the town of Speedway that were not annexed into the Consolidated City of Indianapolis.

The Family Strengthening Coalition (FSC): A part of the United Way of Central Indiana whose duty is facilitating a long-term community partnership and movement advocating a broad range of strategies and resources to ensure that the Indianapolis community partners is supportive of families in their neighborhoods. FCS provides leadership to involve diverse groups and people in supporting comprehensive, neighborhood driven approaches to supporting families.

Far From Home Foundation: The only Indianapolis agency that supplies transitional housing for homeless military veterans, who make up a large percentage of the city's homeless. The foundation's Indiana chapter opened its first group home in 1996. Far From Home receives funds through various public and private sources. The agency recently negotiated to receive several houses from the city through an agreement in which the group gives up its right to claim military housing vacated when the Naval Air Warfare Center was privatized. For more information contact Far From Home at 767-4056.

Federal Fair Housing Law: In accordance with the Federal Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988, this law states it is illegal to discriminate in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, family status, or national origin.

Federal Highway Administration (FHWA): A federal agency with responsibility for highway planning and construction in the United States. The FHWA acts as a non-voting member of the IRTC and provides guidance on the interpretation and implementation of federal transportation planning regulations.

Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB): A central credit system for savings and loan institutions created in 1932. The system was restructured in 1989 and now district banks are required to establish an affordable housing program to finance below-market mortgages to low income borrowers. For more information contact the FHLB at 465-0200.

General Obligation Bond (GO Bond): A type of local government bond that can be used for a variety of projects. Proceeds of GO bonds can be issued either directly for economic development purposes or indirectly by providing for infrastructure improvements. The issuance of GO bonds requires approval of taxpayers located within the boundaries of the unit issuing the debt.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A means of producing, analyzing, and storing computerized maps. See Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Infrastructure System below.

Goal: The end toward which planning and development efforts are directed. Goals are broad based in nature, but they are more refined than values.

Governor's Planning Council for People with Disabilities: A state agency designed to promote public policy, which leads to the independence, productivity and inclusion of people with disabilities in all aspects of society.

Greater Indianapolis Progress Committee (GIPC): Non-partisan organization of business, civic, religious, and educational leaders which advises the mayor on community concerns. For more information call 327-3860.

Habitat for Humanity (HFH): A national organization that has as its mission to work...."in partnership with God and people everywhere, from all walks of life, to develop communities with God's people in need by building and renovating houses, so that there can be decent houses in decent communities in which God's people can live and grow into all that God intended." Since it was established in Indianapolis in 1987, Habitat for Humanity of Greater Indianapolis has built 98 homes. HFH partners with churches, corporations, CDCs, social service agencies, and volunteer groups to accomplish their mission. To qualify for Habitat for Humanity programs, applicants must agree to several provisions and there are income requirements. For more information contact HFH at 636-6777.

Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana (HLFI): A statewide, private, non-profit, membership-supported organization established to promote the preservation and restoration of Indiana's architectural and historic heritage. For more information contact the state office at 639-4534. To contact the HLFI Indianapolis Regional Office call 638-5264.

Home Owners' Association (HOA): Organization of residents within a community that collect fees, care for common areas, enforce covenants, and disseminate neighborhood information.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA): A program that is funded under the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act and administered by HUD. The program authorizes grants for housing assistance and supportive services for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. The grants management team of the Division of Community Development and Financial Services administers these funds for the City. For more information call 327-5151.

Indiana Association for Community Economic Development (IACED): A statewide nonprofit association for organizations who rebuild distressed communities. Activities include housing rehabilitation and construction; employment generation; real estate, industrial, and small business development; and social services.

Founded in 1986, IACED promotes and supports its members efforts through training, technical assistance, and public policy advocacy. For more information contact IACED at 464-2044.

Indiana Coalition for Housing and Homeless Issues (ICHHI): ICHHI is a statewide association dedicated to the right of all Indiana citizens to safe, decent, and affordable housing; and necessary supportive services. The Coalition acts as a unifying entity for organizations and individuals dealing with affordable housing and homelessness by advocating change through elected officials and governmental agencies; and assisting local housing and homeless coalitions in development of affordable housing and homeless services. For more information contact ICHHI at 636-8819.

Indiana Coalition for Human Services (ICHS): ICHS is an association of organizations working to develop and promote comprehensive human services for Indiana residents by influencing public policy. Emphasis is given to human services which benefit low income and vulnerable persons. For more information contact ICHS at 921-1291.

Indiana Economic Development Council: Indiana Economic Development Council is a non profit organization created in 1985 by the Indiana General Assembly to function as a think tank and consultant for the State of Indiana on economic development issues. For more information contact IEDC at 631-0871.

Indiana Housing Finance Authority (IHFA): A state agency which assists localities by making lower rate mortgage money available to first time home buyers and also by administering the state (HUD-funded) HOME Program and some CDBG affordable housing activities. For more information call IHFA at 232-7777.

Indianapolis Coalition of Neighborhood Development (ICND): An association of Indianapolis community development corporations (CDCs) which facilitates the comprehensive redevelopment of Indianapolis center city neighborhoods by promoting communication, collaboration and cooperation among CDCs. ICND, through its 16 members, links CDCs with one another, with their institutional partners, and with the residents of Indianapolis neighborhoods to build economic opportunities and a strong community for all. For more information contact Bill Taft at 634-5079.

Indianapolis Downtown Incorporated (IDI): An agency created with the mission to address, in partnership with the public and private sectors, critical issues that affect the growth, well-being and user-friendliness of downtown Indianapolis. For more information contact IDI at 237-2222.

Indianapolis Regional Economic Development Partnership (IRDP): A non-profit business development organization that assists in retention and expansion of existing companies as well as attraction of businesses to Indianapolis. Services include facility and site-search assistance, demographic and market data, and identification of federal, state, and local economic development financing options, training and assistance programs, and tax or other incentives. For more information call IRDP at 236-6262.

Indianapolis Historic Preservation Commission (IHPC): A nine-member mayor-appointed board. The mission of the IHPC and its professional staff is to work in cooperation with the City of Indianapolis to preserve both the character and fabric of historically significant areas and structures. The IHPC has jurisdiction over nine locally designated historic areas: Lockerbie Square, Fountain Square, The Old Northside, Herron-Morton Place, Chatham-Arch, Lockefield Gardens, Fletcher Place, St. Joseph, and the Wholesale District. For more information contact IHPC at 327-4406.

Indianapolis Mapping and Geographic Infrastructure System (IMAGIS): The computerized map of Marion County that, when complete, will include information on soils, topography, zoning, utilities, and tax assessment for all parcels.

Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership (INHP): An agency that works to expand the supply of quality, affordable housing through leveraging public and private resources. INHP provides home ownership training, housing counseling, low cost loans, and also serves as the coordinating body for the community development corporations in the city. For more information contact INHP at 925-1400.

Indianapolis Neighborhood Resource Center (INRC): Works to strengthen the capacity of neighborhood-based organizations to effect positive change in their communities through training, support, and technical assistance. For more information contact INRC at 920-0330.

Indianapolis Urbanized Area (IUA): Census tracts in central Indiana that were identified as a part of the 1990 as making up urbanized area of Indianapolis. This area is smaller than the MPA.

IndyGo: Provides mass transit service to the Marion County area over fixed routes and uses scheduled times of arrival and departure. For more information call 635-2100.

Infrastructure: The underlying foundation or basic framework of a city, including streets, parks, bridges, sewers, street lights, and other utilities.

Keep Indianapolis Beautiful (KIB): A private not-for-profit organization dedicated to enhancing the quality of life in our community through environmental education, beautification, recycling and litter reduction and is an award winning affiliate of Keep America Beautiful, Inc. For more information contact at (317) 264-7555.

Land Bank: A pool of acquired and assembled land in urban areas packaged into sites suitable for redevelopment.

Landmark: An individual, physical element that serves as a reference point in locating a node or district. The Soldiers and Sailors Monument is a good example of a landmark.

Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC): The Ford Foundation's subsidiary organization, Local Initiatives Support Corporation, solicits corporate funding to support local non-profit neighborhood redevelopment programs, housing services, economic development, and technical assistance. For more information call LISC at 630-3113.

Marion County Alliance of Neighborhood Associations (MCANA): A voluntary organization of neighborhood associations in Marion County created to deal with common issues. For more information call Cathy Burton (317) 862-3014.

Marion County Commission on Youth (MCCOY): A non-profit agency identifying youth needs and setting priorities, convening diverse entities in order to solve problems, advocating on behalf of youth services, working with other coordinating efforts, serving as a

clearinghouse, and planning for special events. For more information contact MCCOY at 921-1280.

Marion County Health and Hospital Corporation: Charged with protecting the public health and providing hospital services, the Health and Hospital Corporation operates county wide.

The Division of Public Health records statistical data, and issues birth and death certificates. The Bureau of Community Health Nursing administers nursing services in schools, homes and neighborhood clinics. The Bureau of Environmental Health inspects housing for code compliance, inspects and licenses food establishments, evaluates occupational health hazards and monitors sanitation facilities. It also deals with communicable disease and has an immunization program. There are six Neighborhood Nursing Offices in addition to the Well Baby and Maternity Clinics, Geriatric and Chronic Disease Clinics and the Bell Flower Clinic for sexually transmitted diseases.

Although the Hospital Division is responsible for Wishard Memorial Hospital, the Indiana University School of Medicine is contracted to manage the hospital. Housed within the hospital is the Midtown Community Mental Health Center, which also has clinics placed throughout the city.

Marion County Wellfield Education Corporation: An organization whose purpose is to prevent contamination to the valuable groundwater resources of Marion County through public awareness and education.

Mayor's Action Center (MAC): An agency that assists citizens of Indianapolis and Marion County in contacting and soliciting services from the city. The MAC takes complaints and requests for service, gives information, and provides regulations regarding abandoned buildings and vehicles, air pollution, dead animal pick-up, fallen trees and limbs, sewer and drainage problems, street and sidewalk maintenance, trash burning and dumping violations, and weed control. For more information call Joanna Batchelor at 327-4622.

Metropolitan Area: The concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei. The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards.

Metropolitan Association of Greater Indianapolis Communities (MAGIC): A regional organization involving individuals within central Indiana to address issues affecting the business climate. For more information contact Lee Lewellen at 464-2243.

Metropolitan Development Commission (MDC): The policy-making body of the Department of Metropolitan Development. It has nine appointed members who serve a one-year term. For more information call 327-3698.

Metropolitan Emergency Communications Agency (MECA): The agency that handles all emergency communications for Marion County. For more information contact MECA at 327-5501.

Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA): The portion of central Indiana that is expected to be urbanized in the next twenty years. It is the area studied by the MPO and includes all of Marion County and portions of the surrounding counties including the cities of Beech Grove, Indianapolis, Lawrence, Southport, and the town of Speedway. The boundary also includes portions of Hamilton, Boone, Hendricks, Johnson, and Hancock counties, including the municipalities of Fishers, Westfield, Whiteland, New Whiteland, and the cities of Carmel, Zionsville, Brownsburg, Plainfield, and Greenwood. This area is larger than the IUA.

Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO): The Metropolitan Development Commission is the designated MPO for the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Area. The MPO has the responsibility, together with the state and IPTC, for the continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive transportation planning process required of urbanized areas to qualify for federal transportation funds. For more information contact Mike Peoni at 327-5133.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA): A definition of central Indiana used to report Census information. Counties included in the MSA are Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby. The MSA was formerly called the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area or SMSA. Madison County has been added to the MSA since the 1990 Census was prepared. The MSA had a 1980 population of 1,166,575 and a 1990 population of 1,249,822. See map on page 2.

Not in My Back Yard (NIMBY): Land uses that most people don't want near their homes, such as power plants and junkyards.

Objective: A quantifiable refinement of a goal or means of achieving a goal. Objectives often relate to more than one goal.

Ozone Awareness Program: A public information program of the MPO staff with the purpose of helping to educate the public about the ozone program and enlisting their aid in dealing with the issue. The campaign includes a wide range of educational components such as brochures, radio and television spots, a toll-free information line (1-888-DJA-KNOW), various public relations activities, a KNOZONE web page (www.knozone.com), and reduced transit fares on weekday NOZONE Action Days. The goal is to have cleaner air in Indianapolis and avoid the further federal regulations that may be imposed if air quality is not improved.

Polis Center: The research center of Indiana University-Purdue University, Indianapolis. Polis deals with issues in religion, education, race relations, social values, social services, information technologies, economic development, and other areas.

Program: A proposal with an end product that is not physical in nature but is a plan for dealing with an issue. Programs are direct outgrowths of objectives.

Project: A proposal with an end product that is physical in nature. As with programs, projects are direct outgrowths of objectives.

Quality of Life: The attributes or amenities that combine to make an area a good place to live. Examples include the availability of political, educational, and social support systems; good relations among constituent groups; a healthy physical environment; and economic opportunities for both individuals and businesses.

Redevelopment Area: Areas that are designated for redevelopment by the MDC and administered by DMD. Establishing a redevelopment area allows government to accomplish a wide variety of public goals. A variety of tools can be used in the districts to acquire and assemble land (including eminent domain), prepare it for disposition, write-down acquisition costs, make needed area improvements, and assist developers and property owners in improving their property.

Regional Center (RC): A 5.8 square mile area bounded by I-65 and a line extending west from I-65 on the north, I-65 and I-70 on the east, I-70 on the south, and the previously proposed alignment of Harding Street improvements on the west. Plans were prepared for this area in 1970, 1980, and 1990.

Rehab Resource: An agency dedicated to providing building materials for the repair and rehabilitation of existing housing and the construction of new, affordable housing for low- to moderate-income

residents. Donations of high-quality building materials are sought from private businesses, including manufacturers, suppliers and contractors. The materials are then redistributed to CDCs and other non-profit organizations who work on behalf of low- to moderate-income families. Individuals may get building materials from Rehab Resources with a referral from any member agency. There is a nominal handling fee to cover the cost of the warehouse operations. For more information contact Rehab Resource at 637-3701.

Social Assets and Vulnerability Indicators (SAVI): The Community Service Council and The Polis Center have developed a database of information from sources such as the U.S. Census, the Indianapolis Police Department, the Marion County Sheriff's Department, the Family and Social Services Administration, and the Marion County Health Department. Information in this database can be displayed on a Marion County map. This database includes information about the people that live in Marion and their social condition. For more information contact the Community Service Council at 923-1466 or Polis at 274-2455.

Special Use: A land use plan category recommending a wide variety of special uses including churches, schools, government property, power substations, switching stations, non-profit agencies, nursing homes, hospitals, union halls, and cemeteries.

Tax Abatement: A reduction in taxes granted to a property owner in a locally designated Economic Revitalization Area who makes improvements to real property or installs new manufacturing equipment. Used manufacturing equipment can also qualify as long as such equipment is new to the State of Indiana. Equipment not used in direct production, such as office equipment, does not qualify for abatement. Land does not qualify for abatement.

Temporary Assistance For Needy Families (TANF): The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) created the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and giving states flexibility to create new cash assistance programs for families with children. While the federal legislation establishes a variety of minimum requirements in some areas, there is considerable flexibility for states to exceed these minimum requirements and a number of areas are open to state discretion.

Township Administrators: The Department of Metropolitan Development has assigned a Township Administrator to each of the nine townships within Marion County. The Township Administrators provide assistance in establishing new neighborhood organizations, bring community groups together which

may benefit from combining forces in addressing common issues, attend community meetings to hear citizen and business concerns first hand and address them with the appropriate government officials, and educate the public on zoning ordinance interpretation and land use issues and how they can participate in the zoning process. Also Township Administrators assist merchants in business expansion or relocation focusing on the economic needs of the community; assist in locating vacant properties and buildings; provide businesses with applicable zoning ordinances, re-zoning, and variance information; provide information about permitting issues; and assist in the formation of new merchants organizations.

For more information call 327-5039.

UNIGOV: Title 36, Article 3 of the State of Indiana Code detailing the combined governments of the City of Indianapolis and Marion County, Indiana. Effective January 1, 1970, UNIGOV legislation permitted the City of Indianapolis to provide most municipal services county wide.

The City Council and the County Council were joined to become the City-County Council. The structure of the UNIGOV legislation was divided into three branches similar to the federal government: the executive branch consisted of the Mayor and other administrators; the legislative branch consisted of the City-County Council; and the judicial branch consisted of the court system.

Value: An ideal, custom, institution, etc. that the people of a society try to achieve.

Vision Statement: A vivid, imaginative conception of the future.

VSA arts of Indiana (Formerly Very Special Arts of Indiana): An organization whose purpose is to educate through quality arts experiences, advocate for children with disabilities, and provide access to the arts to all individuals. VSA of Indiana works through a network of local, state and national organizations, including educational and cultural institutions, arts agencies, associations for people with disabilities and health and rehabilitation organizations.

Weed and Seed: A program initiated by the U.S. Department of Justice in 1992 with the purpose of "weeding out" violent crime, drug dealers, gang activity, and restoring neighborhoods through social and economic revitalization. Neighborhoods presently involved in the Indianapolis program are UNWA, Near North/Mapleton-Fall Creek, Highland-Brookside, and the Nearwestside. For more information call 327-5039.

Young Audiences of Indiana: Based in Indianapolis, Young Audiences of Indiana is the oldest and largest provider of professional arts education programs for children in the state. "YA" works with over 100 artists and arts organizations in the community to provide young people with the opportunity to experience the arts directly.

